A MEETING IN LAWRENCE.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 18, 1867. The Free State party is getting in motion. There was a meeting here last night in the Unitarian Church, Mr. E. B. Waitman was called to preside, and Wm. Hutebineon was elected Secretary. Mr. Whitman, in taking the chair, thanked the sadiepes for the honor of calling him to preside over such a meeting. He sa d this was a crisis in the history of Kaness. All that had been accompliabed by the struggles and sufferings of the Free-State party was like y to be leet upleas active exertime were made. It was even doubtful whether exertions could save it. What had been gained, or

supposed to be gained, in the October election, was now rendered useless and robbed from the people. Gen. Lane had been advertised to speak, but had not arrived Wm. A. Phillips was called out, and speak for shout an hour. He gave a full account of all that had been done at Lecempton by the Contention. He explained the character of the Lecompton Constitution, and the interests that had succeeded in placing it in such a shape. He showed that the wicked scheme of pretended submission did not originate with the Pro-Slavery men of the Ter-ritory, but with politicians at Washington. He aboved that this was the most threatening aspect of the case, and, after setting forth the different points of danger that must be met, urged that the people be stirring, and, through the Convention that was to assemble on the 2d of December, express their

wishes, and take a position on which they could unite, and be prepared to stand firm upon it.

Mr. Elliot of Delaware, editor of The Free State and member of the Territorial Legislature, was next called. He stated some little of the business that had come before the Joint Committees of the Territory during their sessions for the past two weeks. He explained the movements in relation to precuring a called session of the Legislature. He are that transiers to that effect had been made tated that promises to that effect had been made Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton. He we it as his opinion, however, that the Governor in this was merely playing with them to gain time. He said that for some days back the Governor had the said that for some days back the Governor washing anxiously for dispatches from Washington, and that his action might, to some extent, be regulated by them. He said that Secretary Stanton had been with the Committee, and proposed to them that Governor Walker would call the Leglaisture on certain conditions—that is, he would require the members of the Free-State Legislature, and prominent Free-State men, to give writte pledges, upon their honor, that if convened they would only legislate for certain purposes; that they would confine the macives to action in reference to the Lecempton Constitution. The speaker did not believe that either Gov. Walker or Stanton were morely a way they adopted to evade the fulfillment of their pledges. He believed, from what he could bearn, that Governor Walker was about to leave the Territory, and that he would never return to it. The speaker thought that the only policy would be to rally round the Topeka Constitution—organize and launch that Government—send no more petitions to Washington, but send up a solemn league and covenant by which each man swore to have the Topeka Constitution and nothing else.

Gov. Robinson was next called out. Frounds for the called session as the only remedy. He said that after the 21st of December it would be too late. He said if Walker and Stanton could be got to call the Legislature it should be done. He caw nothing wrong in giving the pledge required.
It was only that the Legislature confine themselves to that point in reference to the Lecompton Constitotion. The speaker said he had no opposition to Waiker and Stanton if they would do right. If they would thus be instrumental in securing for the e of Kansas that right, he had no objections that they should have any office they wanted, or that Walker be made President He urged that we had gained something by the October election, even if the Legislature was deprived of its functions by the Lecompton movement. He said that we must have a called session, as he understood that both Walker ad Stanton would be gone when the Territorial Legislature met in January, and there would be no one to recognize that body to send a message to it.

That he understood that Walker would regard the
Lecompton Constitution as a legal instrument after
the 21st of December and before its acceptance by Congress and that it would be necessary for the Territorial Legislature to repeal the law authorizing the Convention, which would strip it of legality and

make it so that Walker would not recognize it.

Mr. Thatcher of The Lacrence Republican was
next called. He had no faith whatever in the promisses of Gov. Walker. He had watched that man closely for months, and he thought he understood him. He had violated most of his promises, and party. He believed that all these expedients were only to gain tame. He would ask, and keep asking pledges of Free-State men, and never be satisfied, and throw the burden of refusal on the Free-State men. The speaker thought that the true way was for both Legislatures to meet. Let the Territorial Legislatures meet, whether the Governor was there or not. Let them pass a law to submit the Lecompton Constitution and the Topeka Constitution fairly to the people. Our friends in Congress could stave it off until this action was taken.

At this time Mr. John Speer, member of the Territorial Legislature offered a resolution calling or

ritorial Legislature, offered a resolution calling on the Governor for a special session of the Legisla-ture, assuring him that the Legislature would not legislate so as to make political capital, but only to defeat the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Psi'hos said that he had no objections to

everything that was honerable being done to seeure a called session, if possible. He had no faith what-ever that it would be called. He knew that Walker was instrumental, either knowingly or blindly, in securing the Lecompton Constitution in the shape it was, and doubted that he would be instrumental in everthrowing it. This was not very logical; still, there were so many queer things in Kansas, that even this might be possible, and he would wish to throw no obstacle in the way of any plan that might proours it. But there were two matters he would call to their attention. In the first place, this Territorial Legislature had been elected on one issue-repeal or declare void the begas usurpation. understood that it was to this that Gov. Walker had re'erence; that he had asked pledges on this very int. The speaker did not think it consisten with the digni y or duty of a representative to give any pledges to an executive officer as to what he should do. Especially was it objectionable that they should be pledged to abstain from doing the very thing for which they were elected. If the Leg stature was to meet and adjourn, and leave all the begue usurpations untouebed, the likelinood was that they would be saddled on the people, and be forever a legal fact and a disgrace to legislation. Unless the very first act was one declaring them roid, they wand have to legislate under them, and thus indorse the n. The other point was the language of the resolution. If we were to give assurance that we would not legislate to make political "capital," the inference was that we might without such a

pledge. Gov. Robinson thought the Called Sossion was allimportant a d should be secured. He saw no sac-rifice in giving Gov. Walker an assurance that we would only legislate as regarded the Lecompton Con-stitution. He thought that the repeal might be made in the regular Session in January if it was to be made. If we did not give these assurances, we could not get Waker to call it. After December, it would be too late. The Legislature should meet and repeal the law creating the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Ediot said that no Legislature could now re-

peal that law, after the people had voted on it. es, that this resolution would amount to nothing, as Walker required written pledges from certain parties.

Mr. Phillips sustained the position of Mr. Elliot in relation to a repeal act. A legislative body could go behind the action of a previous legislative body, but not of the people in an election. The blunder in the first place was for the Territorial Legislature inaugurate a constitutional movement. He agree with the pol cy of Mr. Thatcher, and thought it prac its own terms declared that it go in force on the 21st of December, there was no reason why we should so regard it. Let them establish a State government

out of the Union, without the people, if they dure.
The set of Congress admitting them would be retrespective, but until then there was nothing to fear.
Mr. Spies bereupen modified his resolution so as

To make it read:

"Resolved That we respectfully urgs upon Gov. Walker to
call a succial session of the Territorial Legislature, with the assurance that the object is to prevent the imporition upon the
people of the Lecompton Constitution, without the sanction of
the propular will."

No objections being made, the resolution was passed by a few responsive voices, thus amended, and the meeting adjourned.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 19, 1857. Jenkins, the orator of the late bogus Convention, died at Lecompton this morning of delirium tremens. Poor Jenkins! with all his faults, he had some good qualities. Ultra Pre-Slavery, he was at least candid and consistent. He was born and resred in South Carolina, and probably rever realized the blessed boon of hug an inberty, or that the government of the people meant more than their right to have slares. He was a fair specimen of his class. He objected to have anything more about religion than the prayer in the morning, and of the article dispensed by Father McGee that was probably enough.

We had a fire in Lawrence this marning. The residence of Col. S. W. Eldridge was consumed. A number of citizens hurried to the spot, but as a very high wind prevailed little could be done with it.

Free State meetings are being held in different parts of the Territory. Vigilarce Committees are being organized. The people are being aroused.

The Pro-Slavery men are to have a Nominating Convention for State officers, to be held at Lecomposition of the Pro-Slavery men are to have a Nominating Convention for State officers, to be held at Lecomposition for State officers, to be held at Lecomposition for State officers, to be held at Lecomposition for State of the Stat ton on the 6th of December. Calhoun has bee busy at work appointing county officers. swindle is in full operation. although the operators are evidently a little scared as to the responsibilities they are assuming. Calhoun has been over about Leavenworth and Kickapoo lately. Weather still cold: river navigation at a stand;

mail-boats of course stopped. No mail to any part of the Territory for a week. Consider it Providential should you get this.

ANOTHER MEETING AT LAWRENCE. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 20, 1857. Last night there was another crowded meeting in the Unitarian Church. The public pulse beats more vigorously. Mr. E. B. Whitman was again called to the chair, and Mr. Norman Allen of The Laurence Republican elected Secretary. The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting.

After some remarks by Gen. Lane, Gov. Robinson said he learned that some one had said that he was going to join the Democratic party since his remarks night before last. He said he was ready, and had night before last. He said he was ready, and had always been ready, to go as far as any other mun with the Topeka Constitution. He had spoken of Walker and Stanton, and the effort to get them to convene a special session of the Legislature. He had been anxious to get them to do so if possible, for he was anxious to secure any legal means as the powers of the General Government, if it could be obtained. He now learned that Gov. Walker had left the Territory. He did not believe he ever would return. He thought it likely that the assurances given were He thought it likely that the assurances given were given to accomplish other purposes. Nor did he believe that Secretary Stanton would call the Legislature. The speaker alluded further to the difficulties that would have to be encountered in almost all the modes that could be adopted to meet the emer-

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following through their Chairman, W. A. Phillips:

Whereas, A body of men, claiming to act as a Constitutional Convention, have presumed to frame a. State Constitution for Ramas without submitting the same to a vote of the people, and whereas, they were elected by a small minority of the people of this Territory, and represent interests that were signally defeated by an overwhelming vote in the recent October election, and, whereas, they have framed a partican Constitution obnoxious to the people, and have originated a vile swir die of pretended submission to deceive congress, and thereby accomplish their wicked purposes; therefore

1. Resolved, That, holding it yet not to late, we once more tender fraternal relations to these misguided men, and to secure such arge them by every sentiment of honor and justice, to desist from such daugerous and treasonable practices.

2. Resolved, That, should they persist in their course, we hereby declare them Troiters to the legitlante government of the people Enamics to the public peace and outlaws to the general security they have violated.

3. Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution is it grees violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Karaas; that it is a frawd, and begates of fraud and that we selemnly plodge ourselves to resist to the lest all attempts to thrust it upon us.

4. Resolved, That while we recognize the right of any respectable body of men in our midst to originate steps to secure an organic law for the future State, we repudiate the so-called election proposed to be held on the 21st of December next, as a farce and a swindle.

5. Resolved, That while we propose a Kansaa, and the most extraordinary occasion that could demand the ground action of the people and lo violation of Federal acthority, is dangerous to the interest and peace of Kansaa, and the most extraordinary occasion that could demand the grounds of the Carlottonial Legislature; but should the promises given to us from that quarter fail, w gency.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the

Joe Speer, Hutchinson, Hall and Phillips participat-R. B. Taylor of Central New York, who was in Lawrence, was introduced by Mr. William Hutchinson and Gov. Robinson, and made a very neat and eleguent speech. The resolutions were adopted almost unanimously.

most unanimously.

Mr. Mailery moved that a Vigilance Committee be organized for Lawrence. Mears. Parsons, Mallory, Elliot and Wm. Hutchinson spoke on the resolution, which was adopted.

The popular sentiment seemed to set very vigorously in favor of the position thus adopted, and a more active state of feeling prevailed when the

A MEETING IN LEAVENWORTH. rom Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 23, 1857. On Saturday night a Young Men's Convention was held in this place, to take into consideration the state of the times. The meeting convened in Market Hall, and a considerable number of the citizens of Leavenworth attended. Mr. Clark precided of Leavenworth attended. Mr. Clark precided ever the meeting. A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, Mr. J. I. Moore was called on, and spoke at some length. He reviewed the course of the Pro-Slavery party. He showed how they and their compeers outside of the Territory still meditated to carry their point, after having been defeated by the people. The speaker has formerly been a member of the Pro-Slavery party, and in his strictures upon them showed that he had a in his strictures upon them showed that he had a true appreciation of the character of his former as-

When he took his seat the Committee reported. through its Chairman, Champion Vaughan, esq., editor of The Leavencorth Times. As the report was adopted without amendment, I subjoin it:

was adopted without amendment, I subjoin it: Wk_{sees} , A body of usurpers, representing no interest and clothed with no authority, save the interest of Slavery and the authority of usurpation, have had the audacity to frame a State Constitution and to dictate terms to the free people of this Ferritory; and whereas, by these terms we are presented the alternative of terms to the free people of this Ferritory; and whereas, by these terms we are presented the alternative of slavish submission or open repudiation; and whereas, these usurpers were elected to the Constitutional Convention by a miserable minority of the citizens of Kansas, which minority was repudiated in Oxtober by over thirteen thousand freemen; and whereas, it appearing that the Usurpationists are resolved on overriding the will of the people, and trampling their dearest rights under foot; therefore, be it resolved, by the Young Men of Leavenworth in Convention assembled:

First: That the time has come when silence is unpardonable and spathy criminal. That we not only protest against the scilon of the late Lecompton Robber Convention and repudiate with loathing and scorn the daster instrument, by it drafted, inonically termed a Constitution for the State of Kanses, but that is the conupt and reckless members of that odious body of

a Constitution for the State of Kaneas, but that is the corrupt ard reckless members of that odious body of narripers we recognize disturbers of the public peace, ensmites to the public good, and foes to every right or liberty by freemen prized, that we here proclaim an undying hostility to the afort mentioned Constitution, and assert our determination to resist its enforcement upon us as the organic law of the land; and if Congress prove so recreant to its psipable duty, and so false to our inalienable rights as to side and ecoperate with these, cur tyrants and appressors, in their high-handed attempt to rivet the curse of Slavery upon our virgin soil, consecrated to Freedom by the God of nations, and the overwhelming sentiment of our people, we will feel not only in justice authorized, but in daty bound, by every right we hold most exceed, by every liberty we cherish, by every obligation resting upon us as men and freemen, to let the world know that we liberty we cherish, by every obligation resting upon us as men and freemen, to let the world know that we were not born to be enslaved, and that oppressors cannot goad us too far without feeling, and that keeply too, the terrible vergeance of a wronged and outraged

After the report was read, Mr. Vaughan, being

called or, made a speech. While he was unsparing in his condemnation of the emduet of those who had it us usurped authority, he was conservative in his sugge tions. He arged that the Free-State party his sugge tions. He arged that the Free-Sand party de nothing, even under such provecation, that could in any way sully the moral prestige of their position. He was inclined to think that not only Congress, but the Administration could not be so for less to a sense of honor and duty as to give any consteanance to such a nefarious scheme as this. Should they prove this hope to be fallacious it would then be time enough to take extrame measures, which might time enough to take extreme measures, which might involve war. The design of the speaker was evi-dently to moderate the indignation which threatened to destroy all connected with this political outrage. at the same time that the Free-State men should take a stand against what they proposed doing. As a feel-ing of intense indignation had been aroused against these usurpers, his remarks evidently had some ef-fect in inducing many of those present to try milder

means first.
After be took his seat, W. A. Phillips of Lawrence was called out, and spoke for some time in explanation of the position of affairs, and in rela-tion to public sentiment on this point at Lawrence,

nd in other parts of the Territory.

Mr. Hutchins was next called, and after some effective remarks introduced an amendment to the re-port. The smendment was, that the polls should be broken up at all these elections held to impose on the peeple, when no question was submitted, and when it was merely a trick to pretend there was an election. His amendment also pointed definitely to

action against the usurpers.

After he took his seat, H. Miles Moore rose, and after some confusion and cries of "question," question," speke for a short time. The speaker seemed to entertain some faith in receiving assistance from persons he called "Democrats, but Freeand that it was necessary to take a very moderate course in order to insure their co-operation He objected to all amendments, and wanted the re port passed in the shape it was and just as received in order to prevent any schism arising from differ

ence of opinion.

A Mr. Stanley, a Pro-Slavery "Democrat," but epposed to this Constitution swindle, was next in troduced, in order to exhibit what class of persons could be induced to cooperate against this Constitution. He made a very neat speech of the political order, and even more inconsistent than such things usually are. He took the ground, for instance, that the usurping Convention had the right to make such a Constitution as they pleased, and submit it or not as they saw proper. This rather funny position he tock in order to justify and fortify the party with which he had connection. He took ground against the action of the Convention, because it was a vio-lation of the known wishes of the people. He forgot that his first position left him no leg to stand

When the vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Hutchirs it was lost, although the meeting had to be divided to ascertain the vote. The question then recurring on the Committee's report, it was carried just as reported. A resolution was also passed to abide by the decision of the Conventions to be held hereafter.

While a conservative element was actively at

work, it was very evident that the most conservative element here is highly exasperated, and that abstainance from present violence against the usurpers arises chiefly from the expectation of securing what they want by peaceable means.

There is snow on the ground, and it is cold and quite wintry. Yesterday ice was floating in the Missouri River, and this morning the river is reported closed above this point. But few boats are running. We have just had a rumor that the stamer Cataract was blown up at Sibley a few days

age and 20 lives lost.

Business here is still brisk. The commercial dullness does not seem to affect matters as much as I expected. In fact it is so throughout Kansas generally. It has been less affected by the money panic than other parts of the country. Improvements progress quite rapidly in Leavenworth. A great deal of work is being done in the grade of the streets, and it is assuming the appearance of a city.

NEW-MEXICO.

From The Santa Fe Gazette, Oct. 51.

We learn from a gentleman, recently from Tao Courty, that, about the let of the present month, Don Lino Vigil, brother of the present Sheriff of that county, was killed by Ezra N. De Pew in a persona recenter in the town of Taos. It seems that De Pew, who was at the time the Sheriff and Deputy Marshal, held a warrant for the arrest of Vigil, the execution of which was resisted by the latter, who was at the time interiorised. As Vigil advanced upon De Pew with a

which was resisted by the latter, who was at the time intoxicated. As Vigil advanced upon De Pew with a drawn bowie-knife, the latter drew his revolver and shot him, the wound taking instant fatal effect.

The Mexican who brutally mundered Mr. Booth a Walnut Creek, last mouth, by splitting his head open with an ax, was arrested in San Miguel County has week. The evidence upon which the arrest was made was his own confessions, made in a boastful manner. He should be made an example of. NAVAJOES .- Col. James L. Collins, Superin

THE NAVAJOES.—Col. James L. Collins, Superin tendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, returned a few days since from a visit to the Navajo country, where he had gone to be present at the distribution of the annuity goods to those Irdians. We learn from Col C. that about 2,500 of the tribe were present, and were much pleased with the goods given them. They also received their new Agent, Col. W. C. Harley, very kindly. They are disposed to be friendly both with Mexicans and Americans. The Navajo is the largest and most powerful tribe of Innians in New-Mexico, and can muster 3,000 warriors. They are of the belief that they are the greatest people living. They have no idea of the power of our Government; and therefore we think it would be advisable for the Irdian Bureau at Washington to authorize a visit to It dian Bureau at Washington to authorize a visit to the States from some of the chief man of this tribe, as well as of other tribes. It would have a most salutary

well as it other lines. It would have a most satisfact, and impress them with their own insignificance as compared with the United States, it our city presents quite a lively appearance at this time. A number of aimy officers, from a distance, are here to attend the court martial which meets on Monwe regret to learn that Lieut. Wright, of the army,

we regret to tear and rect. Wigdt, of the amy a native of New York, died very suddenly at Alberquerque on the 26th inst. He was quite a young man and possessed of many generous traits of character. We have not learned the particulars of his death. We had quite a considerable fall of snow here on the 17th inst. The same day we had green peas, beans, own, tomatoes, and symblins for dinner at the England. Potatoes are relling at the rate of \$5 per bashel, or

Potatoes are relling at the rate of \$5 per bashel, or fired a farega—(2 bushels and a peck.) What do our frierds in the states think of this! Everything else sells in the same proportion in Santa F6.

We learn from beadquarters, military department, at Santa F6, that an escort was to have left Fort Leavenworth on the 25th of September, with Gov. A. Rencher, for New-Mexico. As yet we have received to intelligence of the progress of his Excellency. Our people are anxious for his arrival, and will extend him a hearty and corolal welcome to their hearts and their h, arth-stones.

carth-stones. THE GILA EXPEDITION. FIGURE WITH THE APACHES-LIEUTS, DAVIS AND

STEEN WOUNDED. Sime time sires, immediately on the reception of the news of the battle between Cot. Bonneville's expedicition and the Coyotero Apache Indians in the Gilactunity, we gave a brief notice of the result of the receiver. This expedition was probably the most arduens, trying and dangerous ever projected sine. New Mexico has been a Territory of the United States; New Mexico has been a territory of the Cancel States; and it was also successful, having accomplished the erd contemplated in its organization. Not only this but it has resulted in obtaining information of a valuable portion of our Territory, which otherwise might have remained hidden from us for years to come. We regret that our limited space will not permit us to enter into the details of this campaign as fully as our desiremental lead us and its importance desayer. desire would lead us and its importance deserves. We can only glean over the face of the reports, and readers an icea of the progress of the expedition and

readers as nices of the progress of the expedition and its happy termineties.

The cepot of the expedition was established on the west bank of the Gilla River, nearly wast from the "Adobe Wall" on the Rio Grande, and about twelve niles north-west from the San Lucien Springs. The northern column was under commented of Col Loring consisting of Major Shepherd's infantry, composed of Lient Alley, B company 3d infantry, composed of the company of I rifles, Lieut. Howland, detachment of empary C rifles, Lieut. Howland, detachment ocmpany C rifles, Lieut. McNaisy, detachment ocmpany D rifles; Dr. Letherman, Assatiant-Sangeon U. S. A., Lieut Roger Jones, Adjutant rifles, Lieut Borrean's 3d infantry with a party of trailers, and Captain Chavez's spy company. In the casion of San Vicente this command struck a trail of about 2,000 sheep and a party of Indians. Following it through and ever the San Vicente Muuntains (which had been

set fire to by the Indians) and to the valley of the Sala River, they, on the 24th, came fresh upon the trails ascending a slight elevation between two ridges. Is dians and sheep were discovered in the cafem, and the approach of the troops was a complete surprise. On red ing them they commerced flight. Furnit was made and eight Indian men killed—among them the celebrated Chief. Cuchillo Negro—and one squaw accidently. Five squaws and five children were captured. Also, all their oame equipage, a large quantity of packed meat about 1 000 sheep, several ones and other animals. The command instantly commenced pursuit of another small party, who had about 500 sheep, discovered in a neighboring canon. These, however, made good their escape, after a warm race, leaving most of their sheep behind.

Col. Loring proceeded on his trail, through a very set fire to by the Indiane) and to the walley of the Baff

however made good their ecospe, after a warm race, leaving most of their sheep behind.

Col. Loring proceeded on his trail, through a very rough and mountainous country, with but little grass or water. The country over which he traveled seemed to be barren and deserted. He encountered many hardships, but his men and the officers endured them with the most unfinching fortitude.

The southern column was under command of Col. Miles, and was organized as follows: Capt. Ewell, with Lieuts. Moore, Caspman and Davis, and B. G. and K. companies of the lat dragoous. Capt. Claibourse, Lieuts. Edsin and Dubois, with B. G. and K. companies of mounted rifles; Lieuts. Whipple and Steen in command of Cond. Technology Lieuts. Jackson and Cook in command of B and J. companies 8th infantry: Lieut. McCook in command of Pu-blo Indians and Capt. Blas Lucero in command of Menican guides and spies—Lieut. Lazelle, Adjutant and Dr. Harden, medical efficer—making in all 142. The column was divided into two wirgs, Col. Miles in command of the left. Colonel Bonneville was with this column. On the 13th of June they started to the Coyteros country. They marched south and south west from the depot. Ou the lat, came to extensive rulus, supposed to be Aztec origin.

There were also evidences that the Coyoteros had farmed there in former years. The rulus seemed to necessite that a nountain of 2 000 or 3 000 must at

There were also evidences that the Coyoteros had farmed there in former years. The rulus seemed to ndicate that a population of 2 000 or 3 000 must at one time have resided there—probably 200 years back. On the 24th the spies discovered an Indian camp a short distance shead. Capt Ewell, with twenty inactry and forty mounted dragions, with all the officers under his command, except. Lieut. Edeen, endeavored to surround the camp. The guides and spies captured a woman but the command was discovered. In this march Capt. Ewell's company suffered much. deavored to surround the camb. The grides and spless captured a woman but the command was discovered. In this march Capt. Ewell's company suffered much, having to sustain itself by killing some of the Indian ponies they had captured. On the 27th, Capt. Ewell's wing, in advance, proceeded toward the Rio Gila, the Puebla spies in advance. About 3 o'clock that day he spies reported Indians about and told Capt. Ewell o "go on with his people." They proceeded but a short distance when they came upon the Apache camp. Colonel Miles was in the rear, when Captain Ewell commenced the attack. We copy from his report to Colonel Bonneville: "So soon as muskerly was heard by us the order was given to gallep and the charge was made by all, you (Jol. B.) leading the wan to the field of battle. When I arrived, which was not until Lieut. Dubois had passed with his company, my first object was to ascertain how the field lay, what the disposition of the troops, and how the enemy was placed. I soon found that Capt. Ewell, under his heavy charge of dragoeos, had broken the Apaches—they had taken cover in the thick underwood, and that it was the work of infantry to pick them out; that the cragoons were occupying the left back of the Gila, cutting off the retreat of the enemy the Apaches—they had taken cover in the thick underwood, and that it was the work of infautry to pick them out; that the dragoons were occupying the left bark of the Gils, cutting off the retreat of the enemy to Mourt Turnbull, and that Capt Claibrae and Lieut. Dubois had very properly charged on the right bark, and prevented them from reaching the mountains on the side. My object then was to bring into action as soon as possible, the 8th infautry, and recrossed the river from where Lieut's Whipple and Steen were engaged to give this order, but found to my great surpr se that Lieut's Jackes and Cook, with their compaties, were already up and actively engaged in the place where they were most needed. It was then a primary object to so regulate the firing that our troops should not injure each other, which could easily be come, when all were so anxious to destroy our enemy, in a narrow valley covered by a dense undergrowth of willow. When I recrossed the river again I found Lieut. Sheen had been driven out of the burkes by a raily from the dragoons, and Lieut. Moore actively railying his men to prevent their firing. When this was accomplished, the infantry dashed into the thicket and soon captured many prisoners. The hattle field extended for a mile on both sides of the Gils, and oevered with a thick undergrowth. The battle commerced at 41 o'clock, and lasted till sundown." There were forty warriors engaged in the conflict, two of whom only are known to have estaped. There were twenty-four found dead on the field. Two women were killed, one while fighting with a bow and arrow. There were twenty-four women and children taken prisoners.

The wounded of the troops were Lieuts. Davis and States prisoners.

The wounded of the troops were Lieuts. Davis and Steen and five or six of the soldiers and one Pueblo Irdian. None of them fatally.

The conduct of every efficer and the soldiers during the battle is mentioned in the most flattering terms by Col. Miles.

Beside the havec among this party of Indians, the

trops destroyed about 600 acres of corn, and captured a large number of cheep, horses, &c.

Lieut. Whipple's account of a scout to the headwaters of the Gila is very interesting, and we are sorry that with this, as with the entire expectation, we sorry that with this, as with the entire expectation, we are to deal so sparingly. He describes the country as rough generally, with an occasional fertile valley, and mentions the appearance of a bear, a large number of eaglis and turkeys, the latter being so unaccastomed to the sight of man that when shot at they would not fly. Fish were caught in great abundance out of the Cila River. His march was exceedingly difficult, and many of his men, including himself, were poisoned by many of his men, including himself, were poisoned by a poisoneus plast. He esptured in this scout about 250 sheep from the Lidians. He was accompanied by

Lieut. Steen.

Capt. Ewell gives a very interesting report of a second under his command to the Chelchehuc mountains. Capt. Ewell gives a very interesting reported as secont under his command to the Che'chehuc mountaies. After giving an account of a skirmish with some Iodians, in which some of them were wounded and probably killed, he rays: "I reached the Gils in a valley, the lower end of which was out of sight, but swidently 25 or 30 miles long, and from three to five wide. The soil is rich, and lies well for irrigation." There was enough arable land passed through to "support 20,000 people, surrounded by five prairie for "grazing. Breken pottery was everywhere so planty that it amounts to a puzzle. A great many rules, some of large villages of puebles, are to be seen, and at points the marks of what must once have been a noble any quia, cut through such hard, strong but has that it is difficult to believe no iron was used in the construction. The Pimo Indiane say these were the himes of their ancestors." This scouting and exploring trip of Capt. E. was effected without any guides, and consequently did not accomplish as much as he desired.

Under date of May 12, Col. Bonneville writes:

Under date of May 12, Col. Bonneville writes: Under date of May 12, Col. Bonneville writes:

"We are now in the middle of the Jornado country, with the Burro mountsins 30 miles due south of us, the Son Viceste at the same distance to the east, a low range of bald hills to the west, and the lofty Mogollon 15 miles to the north, cut in two by an immense cashon, through which the Gils River issues. The bottom lands are extensive, cashons and hills of a ferrility I have never met with before. Every one is in admiration of this beautiful region. No doubt this country has been inhabited, for we find evidences of a population more industrious, more civilized and in me docile than the rascally Apaches who now infest it."

then more industrious, more civilized and more decile than the rascal'y Apaches who now infest it."

This expecition has resulted most successfully, not only in birging to notice this heretofore unexplored country, but in teaching the Apache a most salutary lesson. The prisoners and atoek captured were taken to Fort Thorn. Shortly after the arrival of the command there three of the Coyo'ero Apaches came into the fort, to negotiate for their women and children, who were held in captivity. They asked why it was they had been attacked, stating that they had always been friencly with the whites, and knew they were tot able, even did they feel disposed, to fight them. They were told that they had killed Arent Dodge and stolen stock. They acknowledged that one of their more had committed the murder, and that he was in the camp and killed in the battle of the 27th. They brought to their very useful agent, Dr Steck, large lumps of what they thought was gold from the Coyoter of gold mountain to prove the sincerity of their desire for peace. The specimen proved to be pyrites—so those who have visions of this gold mountain can take the hint. They said they would give their lands, their sheep, horses, and everything they possessed for peace. They were told that the whites did not want these: that they must behave themselves hereafter and there would be no trouble. They left, very much neace. They were told that the whites did not want there; that they must behave themselves hereafter and there would be no trouble. They left, very muca delighted with their reception, to bring in the balance of their people, and what Mexican captives they may

The captive women and children have been ordered be turned over to their people.

Thus it is, the good fruits of the expedition are al-

being seen. Bonneville, and the entire officers and soldiers the northern and southern comrasds, deserve areat credit for the energy, perseverance, endurance and bravery displayed in this campaign. Some of beir ranks were en ment, and marches all nest incre lible. Climbing steep mountains, crossing deep ravines, and marching over sandy deserts without water for swerty-four hours sometimes, and all without a mur-mur from a single officer or soldier.

We saw lately in a weekly newspaper an article about life in Norway, headed "A Sledge Drive to Church." It struck us at the time, without giving ourselves the advantage of reading the story, that people who have to be driven to church with a "sledge" must be a very irreligious community. [Boston Post

FROM THE PLAINS.

Seven miles above Ash Hollow, Sept. 6 1857.
On the 5th inst. at 10 clock, my train of wagons, belonging to Russell & Waodell, consisting of sixteen in rour ber, was attacked between the crossing of the South Platte and Ash Hollow. The attack common and in the rear, killing three men the first charge and cutting off five wagons. We formed a corral as soon as possible, about six hundred years from the Iodians, who, part of them, then commenced shooting the cutting off five wagons. We formed a corra as soon as possible, about six hundred yaros from the Iodians, who, part of them, then commenced shooting the cattle and plundered four of our wagons; while another party drove away one of the wagons which was leaded with bacos. We fired on them with our shot gurs rifles, etc., which only made them laugh, and of no avail whatever; we then opened a box of Minte muskets, and succeeded in making them retreat, and recapturing the four wagons, with the loss of one Iodian kills d and seyeral wounded.

We then commenced to move on slowly, prepared to meet them should they again attack us. They lissered be bind until it became so dark we could not see, as we had to drive late to get water and grass, which we found at the foot of Ash Hollow, nice miles from the scene of action. On the 7th we again moved on, but were compelled to corral three times in going seven miles.

The names of the unfortunate men that were killed were respectively Geo. Johnson. Thomas Nichols and John Burk. O. P. Goodwas, Wagon-Master.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The U. S. Mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, sailed on Saturday afternoon, with 58 passengers and \$1,761,550 in specie. The Vanderbilt did not sail, having been laid up for the Winter months. FOR CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Northern Light sailed on Saturday aftereeon for Aspinwall, with the California mails and 450 passengers. Among the latter were 150 United States troops, bound for Olympia, Oregon Territory. They were under charge of Lieut. Driscoll. The Government is fact filling up the regiments on the Pacific. MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.

The marine losses of all kinds for the past mouth were: On steamers, \$476,250; ships, \$796.650; barks, \$219 200; brigs, \$127,200; schooners, \$326,175. Mr. I. H. Up'on, in his report to the Underwriters, makes the following quarterly classification of disasters for Saptember, October and November, 1857:

Fires. Stranded. Collisions. Abandoned. Total44 37 20 Dismated. Missing. Other Causes.

COMMANDER THOMAS R. GEDNEY. Commander Gedney died on Monday last at the residence of his nephew in Charleston, S. C. His remains have been forwarded to Washington to be deposited by the side of his wife and five children who are there interred Commander Gedney was a native of Charlesten, and received a commission in the Navy about the close of the war of 1812. He distinguished himself by his successful labors in the Coast Survey, and has been identified with that great undertaking by the discovery of the charnel into New-York Harbor which bears his name. For this important service he received a valuable testimonial from the merchants of New-York His last tour of active duty was in the Chinese Seas, where he had command of a sloop-of-war. Since his return severe physical suffering incapacitated him from active service, and he returned to his native city to die among his kindred. He was about 57 years of sge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS. Ald. Harris, Chairman. The Board met on Saturday morning at 16 o'clock and proceeded with the canvass. The Fourth Ward was the first taken up, and varied from our figures but ten. Those were in the Hd District, 113 metead of 163 for Tiemann.

	7	FOURTH WARD.				
	Wood, Tiemann.		-Governor of Alms House -			
District.	306	205		Sci	96	
11		113		46	38	
III	340	63		37	16	
IV		63		28	18 32	
V	447	81	455	40	32	
Total	.2 112	525	.2,172	237	190	

The IIId District return of this Ward had to be sent back for correction, so far as concerned Super visers.

The Tenth Ward was next taken up. The Hid District return was sent back for correction of a clerical

The Tenth proved to be in accordance with our

Mayor Governor of Alms House							
District.	Weed.	Ti-math. 282	Dogro. 300	Smith.	Wagner. 100		
	191	319		109	194		
		305		136	147		
	253	295		165	114		
	307	307 265		144 72	156 172		
	1 625	1.773	1 6:00	804	881		

The Sixth Ward was taken up and canvassed; the figures were exactly the same as we published.

During the canvass of this Ward a petition was received from Wm. F. Lindsay stating that the returns from the Eighth District were not returned to the Clerk of the Common Council within the twenty four hours specified by law, and he therefore protested against such returns being received. The paper was laid on the table.

The Twelfth Ward was then proceeded with; the

result being exactly the same as we published.

Ald. Steers had the clerical errors in his ward returns

Ald, Steers has the central errors in his ward returns corrected, and the same continued.

Here Ald, Fulmer announced that he was hungry, and moved that the Board adjourn, to enable the member to get their ciners. Since the city would not stard the expense, each Alderman could pay for his own dinner. The motion was opposed by Ald Tucker, who was arxious to proceed with his Ward, The Board stands adjourned to to-day at 16 o'clock.

WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT.

WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Not less than five Ward meetings were held last Saturday evening, for the purpose of establishing a General Workingmen's Association throughout the Union. They were numerously attended, and that in the Thirteesth Ward, No. 163 Delancey street, was particularly worthy of notice. Mr. Gebbardt, a tailor, took the chair, and is calling the meeting to order made some very curious revelations in regard to the conduct of some candidates. Before the election they promised the suffering laborers plenty of assistance, but now, the poll being closed, their golden gifts all turn to smoke. A new platform was then read, and its printing proposed. Mr. Hubner, a frame worker, moved to acmit as members of the Association only men of good character and printiples. Mr. Stockel said: We want work with high wages. We must combine to heep up the rate of labor. Let us watch that this movement turns out better than that of 1854, when its leaders drunk champagns while the people were starving. Mr. Sebastian Sailer, from the Executive Committee: Why did you not hang those robbers! You will rever obtain high and steady wages unless you con but e and found a strong organization. bers? You will rever obtain high and steady wages unless you combine and found a strong organization. Lock at the events on the Eric Railroad! The workingmen will always remain victims of financial revulsions, and be shot ike drgs, so long as they are obliged to compete among homeleves. Mesrs. Pflater, German or Beakelmann, Henze and others made speeches on the consequences of the division of labor, etc. The printing of the Platform with a Constitution was resolved on, and the meeting adjourned.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. From fity to sixty members of this Society assembled at Delmonico's Hotel, Broadway, on Saturday last, for the purpose of bo'diac their accual meeting the usual social dinner being dispensed with on the occasion, in consequence of the prevailing "hardings."

times."

The Treasurer presented his actual report, showing that on the 15th of November, 1856, the amount of each on band was \$3,238.25; the receipts during the rear just expired, including a donation from the Swiss Federal Government of \$142.85, and donations from twelve Cantenal Governments of Switzerland of \$365.57, ameunted to \$2.613.78, while the total dishursements in the same period amounted to \$2.315.33, leaving a balance of \$4.236.70 in the hands of the Treasurer. From the appual report it also appears that Treasurer. From the annual report it also appears that 63 applicants received the sare of the Society's physician; 580 received sesistance in cosh; 8 were cent to

the interfer; I were sent back to Surepe; 29 realized feel, and 5 received assistance as loans, to be returned. The report was unanimously accepted.

A petition was received from about aftern members, asking that the charities should be increased, which

was agreed upon.

The fellowing gentlemen were elected efficers of the Society for the ensuing year via.: Ph. Varent, President; L. P. De Luze, Vice President; S. Zollinger, Secretary and Treasurer; Aug. Richard, Daniel Brez, Alfred Merian and E. Harand, Collectors.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

CORONER'S INQUESE.

William H. Wetmore, a well-known merchant debe business at No. 80 Dey street, committed suicide at Saturday morring, at his residence, No. 724 Breadway, by cutting his threat with a razor. The deceased, it appeared, boarded with Mrs. Cornella Clarkson at the above number. For the last three or four days he was above number. Confined to his room by an attack of eryspales. On Friday right a number of friends called to see him. Friday right a number of friends called to see him, when they found him sitting up and apparently in cheerful mood. On their departure, Mrs. Clarksof thought proper to remain up with the invalid until shout 5 o clock on Saturday morning, when she retired. At 71 o'clock a. m. one of the domestics tried to get into the deceased's room, for the purpose of lighting a fire in the grate, but was unable to do so, as the door was locked on the inside. Mrs. Clarkson knocked at the door repeatedly, but was unable to obtain any answer from within. Finally one of the chambermails put her eye to the keyhole, and locking into the bedroom a horrible spectacle met her view. The body of deceased, covered from head to foot with gore, with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a blood-stained azor lying beside the corpse completed the ghatte picture. The alarm was promptly raised, when a men age was dispatched to No 8 St Mark's place, the esidence of decessed's brother informing the latter of he sad occurrence. The bedroom door was mbeen mently burst open, when the fears of all present ware fully realized- the deceased was found to be entirely ranimate. He was lying on his back within a few feet of the bed, dressed in nothing but his shirt and drawers, which were completely saturated with blood. A large pool of blood was found upon the lower end of he bed, and the appearances were such as to justify the theory of deceased's having committed sucids while in a sitting posture. The room was sticily searched, but no letters assigning a cause for the commission of the rash act could be discovered. Coroner Connery was notified of the occurrence

about nine o'clock, when he repaired to the seese of the tracedy and at once commenced to investigate the case. From the position of the corpse upon the floor, the Coroner was at first inclined to think that some foul play had been used in the premises, but as the inquest progressed, and the testimony of the inmates of the house, together with that of the medical gentlemen who made the peet mortem examination of the body, was adduced, all doubts as to the case being one of suicide were removed.

The following is a report of the evidence as elicited

The following is a report of the evidence as elicited on the is quest:

David Wetmore being duly sworn, deposes and says.—I live at No. 8 St. Marks place; deceased is my brother; he is not married; he keeps a grocery establishment at No. 80 Dey street; I have been in the habit of attending it almost daily; he has boarded with Mrs. Clarkson between three and five years; my brother was a bealthy man; he never complained of any domestic trouble or annoyance; he never told me he had any difficulty with any one in Mrs. Clarkson's here; my brother had no monetary difficulties that I know of; I saw him last night between 8½ and 9 o'clock; he was then in his bedroom, and I lef: him about 9 o'clock; I came to see him because I heard that he had crysipelas; he had a brother a partner in the house; neither of them are in the city; I saw deceased about 8 o'clock this morning; the gui opened the door, and sald, "Oh, Mr. Wetwore, your brother is on the floor;" she did not say he was dead; I turned to get into his room through the window, but could not do so; I then burst open the door and saw the body of deceased lying on the floor; I saw the gash in the reck, and found that he was dead; I have dim. Clarkson say to Dr. Dubois that she was in the room with deceased afer I left last right—that my brother was not well, at dista he requested her to stay with him, which she did util 5 o'clock this morning; I know the say is betted in the room. szor on the floor to be my brother's rasor; the gen

not well, at d hat he requested her to stay with him, which she did util 5 o'clock this morning; I know the azor on the floor to be my brother's rasor; the gas was lighted in the room.

Johr J. Morris deposed as follows—I live at No. 38 West Eleventh street; I am in no way connected with Mr. We'more's family; I knew him for three or four years; I have had business transactions with him; I we his firm some mency; I spent last evening with eccased from 8 until 10 o'clock; there was a young ady in the room; Mr. David Wetmore's wife was here also; Mrs. Clarkson was not there; deceased war apparently well; there were no nasch words untract while I was in the room; I left at about 10 o'clock; I eft nobody in the room when I came away; I don't now either directly or indirectly who may have does ny injury to deceased; at 83 o'clock this morning was requested to call upon Dr. Dubois, when I head of the sad occurrence; a servant came in and made a fire in the grate while I was there.

Mrs. Cornella Clarkson being duly sworn, deposes and save—I have lived in this house since about the late of May last; deceased has boarded with me over four years; he was always in good health; I know o'r come in the house who had any ill-feeling against him; I never head him say that he would put an end to his existence; I saw him about 5 o'clock this morning; Mr. Wetmore had some company with him last ng ht, who staid with him metil about 10 o'clock; at about 100 o'clock I went to his room; he was then in bed; he had a book in his hand; I asked him if he was reading; the gas-light at the head of the bed was burning; he gaid, "I have been reading a liftle," and then closed the book; I asked him if the doctor had left any order, and if I could dearything for him before I went up stairs; he told me room; but he said, "Don't go," he slept and sorded alternately; he said, "Ohn't go," he slept and sorded alternately; he said, "Ohn't go," he slept and sorded him the town to be a recorded it or no; I don't know who had a the obod; I asked him if

in the house; that Mrs Clarkson told her that she had been rapping at Mr. Wetmore's room, but could got no answer; I went to the door in company with Maggie, when she looked through the key-hole and saw as ed har dkerchief: I then looked through the key-hole and saw the deceased lying on the floor; I know no-hing more about the case.

Maggie McAuliffe corroborated tha testimony of the ast witness as to seeing the body of deceased lying won the floor.

est winess as to seeing the body of deceased lying upon the floor.

Dr. Abraham Dubois, of No. 13 West Eleventh street, deposed that he attended the deceased for eryspeles, and paid him a visit on Friday evening; he was much better then and was talking to his friends; in May last he had a similar attack of eryspeles, which subsided in three or four days; I am of opinion that deceased committed suicide; I infer this because deceased committed suicide; I infer this because deceased's mind may have been affected by the disease with which he was suffering; eryspeles very force of the control of the cont

quertly causes delirium.

Mary Heenan deposed that she was a chambermaid
or the third floor; that she heard that Mr. Wetmers
was dead, and that on going to his room she found him ying on the figor.

lying on the ficor.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Drs. Fiunell, Garrish and Moses, being duly swors, depose and say—We have made a post-mortem examination of the body of decased, Mr Wetmore; we found the body lying on the floor in a supine position, within three teet of the bed; on a careful examination we found a small amount of blood about the body; we found an irdised wound on the left arm, about two inches above the elbow joint, extending transversely across the arm and dividing the brachial artory; the next wound examined was found in the neck above the thyroid carrilage, cutting off a piece of the left side. This wound divided both external juguiar veias; he superior thyroid artery on the left side was severed,